

FBIS

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PRAVDA STRESSES RETURN TO NEGOTIATIONS TO HALT ARMS RACE

LD241006 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 24 Nov 80

["PRAVDA: The Burning Issue"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS--"The present stage of the arms race is characterised by some peculiar features which make it even more dangerous than in the past," the newspaper PRAVDA writes.

"Firstly," the newspaper writes further, "the arms race is intensifying in an aggravated international situation, itself being one of the main components of that aggravation, thus increasing the danger of the world slowly 'slipping' into war."

"Secondly, the ruling circles of the United States and NATO have openly set themselves the aim of upsetting the existing strategic equivalence and undermining strategic stability arising from this equivalence. Such a policy can pursue only one goal: to create conditions for reviving the policy aimed at establishing world domination of U.S. imperialism."

"Thirdly, the United States have of late made steps motivated by the desire to acquire first strike capability." The newspaper points out that the development of new nuclear weapons systems in the United States and President Carter's Directive No 59 about "a limited nuclear war" are aimed at "planning such a nuclear war where the aggressor could entertain hopes of averting a retaliatory blow." "All this, of course, is no more than wishful thinking," PRAVDA stresses. "Should a nuclear war break out, it will by no means be a 'limited' one. Moreover, it will be impossible to deprive 'the other side' of the ability to deal a retaliatory nuclear blow at the aggressor."

"And lastly," the article goes on to say, on some directions the arms race, as is said in the memorandum submitted by the Soviet Union to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, is already "approaching a brink beyond which the possibility of curbing it (arms race) effectively with the help of agreements based on mutual control can be hopelessly lost."

The newspaper writes that "the peculiarities of the present stage of the arms race cannot but arouse concern." "The entire further progress of world history is inseparably linked with stopping the arms race before it is too late," the article stresses. "Is this possible in present-day conditions? The answer of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, all peace-loving states, the answer given by all the peoples is unequivocal: It is necessary and possible to stop the arms race."

PRAVDA points out that there are serious grounds for such a conclusion. "No matter what adventurist plans are taking shape in the heads of U.S. politicians, the national interests of the United States as a state, the interests of the American people as a nation, would be threatened in no lesser degree by an unrestrained arms race, strategic destabilization directly linked with it, and what is more--by the gradual slipping down into a nuclear war, than the national interests of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Not a single government, not a single statesman, who possesses a sense of responsibility for his own people, can ignore this objective fact."

The newspaper recalls that in the past 15-20 years a rich experience of fruitful negotiations aimed at curbing the arms race has been gained leading to the conclusion of a number of important treaties and agreements. But starting from the late 1970s the downturn in the mechanism of negotiations has been increasing. "However, the mechanism of negotiations has not ceased to exist," the article says. "To this date it remains a real component part of international relations. It is necessary to make it work at full capacity again."

WILLY BRANDT COMMENTS ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD191659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 5

[Special correspondents U. Zhilin and V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Stopping the Arms Race; Interview With W. Brandt"]

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov--As already reported, the 15th Congress of the Socialist International, is taking place here. Your correspondents addressed a series of questions to W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, to which he replied as follows:

In 1980, as is quite obvious, regressive moves in the process of detente were observed in both Europe and other parts of the world. But we must not give in. The continuing growth of the arms race confronts mankind with a threat of annihilation. Consequently it is only by consolidating detente and striving to make it irreversible that we shall preserve realistic prospects for preserving peace. Detente is rational in character, it is based on an honest balance of interests. The development of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG in the course of the last decade has confirmed that it is possible to attain satisfactory results if the people responsible show themselves capable of a realistic approach and fruitful compromises. Future relations between our two countries will become an element of paramount importance for detente as a whole. Therefore I think that the two sides must make the maximum effort to strengthen the already existing contacts and to establish new ones in all spheres where it is possible. Bearing in mind that multilateral measures to ensure peace will have an increasing influence on the solution of the vitally important problems of our time.

In my opinion, the different initiatives in the sphere of military detente have not produced significant results up to now. Possibly we have not always chosen suitable paths, but the final goal remains. Therefore what we need now is to mobilize the necessary political determination to achieve real arms limitations and as far as possible the first steps toward disarmament. The holding of an all-European conference on disarmament proposed by the governments of a number of countries could help attain this objective.

The necessity of stopping the arms race is also dictated by the fact that if the squandering of resources so necessary for the development of the Third World countries is to continue, we will not be able to resolve the problems of relations between the North and South, between industrialized and developing countries.

CEMA DELEGATION IN PDRY, MEETS PLANNING MINISTER

LD240420 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 23 Nov, TASS--A delegation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is staying on visit in the Democratic Yemen. The delegation will visit projects of cooperation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with socialist countries, will hold talks with heads of ministries and departments of the republic about further participation of member-states of the CMEA in the implementation of a number of industrial and agricultural projects in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The delegation was received by Minister of Planning of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Faraj ibn Ghanim. Questions of widening cooperation between the Democratic Yemen and CMEA countries, coordination of plans of the economic and social development of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with plans of socialist countries, the use of the experience of socialist countries in the sphere of the economic development were discussed during the talks.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CSCE MADRID PARLEY, U.S. 'INTERREGNUM'

LD241601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy article: "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The Final Act of the all-European conference provides broad opportunities for peaceful development in Europe and the whole world. The urgent task at the moment is to ensure a constructive and fruitful Madrid meeting of representatives of the conference participants. That is what many forum participants think.

But not everyone would be happy with a constructive outcome. The U.S. delegation declares that "no one wants the talks to fail." The real state of affairs is different. The Carter administration has long been bent on organizing a major "psychological warfare" operation in Madrid against the USSR and the other socialist countries, brandishing the bugbear of "defending human rights."

Of course, the transatlantic diplomats have no intention of giving the meeting participants an account of the numerous human rights violations in the United States and in the military dictatorships under its wing. Washington shows no burning desire to tell the truth about its participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan when the so-called Afghan problem is artificially dragged into the auditorium.

The Washington POST says that some people in the United States would like the peace program advanced by the socialist states to "fail completely." You couldn't put it clearer than that.

People across the Atlantic are not concealing their negative attitude toward the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. They are frank about their reasons: The holding of a conference is at odds with the Carter administration's desire to persuade the world public to "support a broad rearmament program." However, France, Sweden, Finland and other European countries are for the conference. Their proposals partially coincide with the socialist states' ideas. It would be possible to find mutually acceptable solutions at the conference.

According to many commentators, socialist diplomacy is taking the initiative at the Madrid forum. "The Soviet Union is countering Atlantic propaganda with concrete proposals," the Paris paper L'HUMANITE states. Despite attempts by the U.S. delegates to deadlock and sidetrack the meeting it has not been pushed in a negative direction. Many delegates' speeches are constructive. Businesslike views and proposals have been expressed, in particular, during the discussion of questions relating to economic and scientific and technical cooperation. In the view of the representatives of many countries, this cooperation is of great mutual benefit and the materialization of detente must continue. By and large the discussion is apparently beginning to take a normal course.

There must be a businesslike approach in Madrid to topical problems of European security and cooperation. The meeting can make important decisions in favor of peace and detente during the continuation of the historic work initiated by the all-European conference.

Life confirms that detente has deep roots.

The public is becoming increasingly active in the struggle to ease international tension. A delegation from the world parliament of peoples for peace is actively participating in the work of 35th UN General Assembly session committees.

The Sofia forum's appeal has been circulated at UN headquarters as an official document and is being studied by many delegations. The participants of the 11th congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, called for an improved negotiating machinery.

The cardinal problem of military detente is increasingly coming to the fore in international life. The 15th congress of the Socialist International was concerned about the danger of a new arms race escalation. Its participants noted the urgent need for general and total disarmament. Washington's "limited" nuclear war doctrine was sharply condemned.

Tokyo, Washington and many cities in the FRG and other countries have recently been an arena of mass demonstrations against the arms race and against militarism. There are growing protests in Western Europe against NATO's plans to deploy the new American medium-range missiles on the continent.

"Lame Duck" Time

It is "lame duck" time at the moment across the Atlantic. They use the old English expression to describe the period between the elections and the assumption of office by elected officials and legislators. The Republican Ronald Reagan officially becomes president on 20 January. Until then Jimmy Carter remains in the White House. During the intervening period or "interregnum," as it is known in Washington, the next head of state forms his cabinet and staff of assistants, acquaints himself with state affairs and draws up a government domestic and foreign policy program which is often markedly different from the propaganda statements made in the heat of the election campaign. By tradition it is a period of quiet reflection on the state of affairs in the country and in the world.

R. Reagan is in no rush to make postelection public statements. Last week he went to visit the White House, the leaders of Congress and to receive reports from representatives of the different government departments.

But it cannot be said that silence reigns on the banks of the Potomac. It is frequently broken by the hoarse chorus of ultramilitarist voices. Although Reagan has a fairly large number of foreign policy consultants, self-appointed advisers are bending over backwards to force their sometimes reckless recommendations on the new president. They are in no way embarrassed by the fact that Reagan has clearly intimidated, through his closest assistants, Senator Paul Laxalt and Edwin Meese, that he does not consider that he has a "political debt" to pay to the "conservatives of the old line"--Republican Party stalwarts.

The "Heritage Foundation" organization pompously calls itself the "brain trust of neoconservatism" although it has never been noted for lucid minds in the American academic world. Its spokesman Hugh Newton has admitted that the "trust's" materials used to be "thrown into wastepaper baskets by many people." This has not prevented the Heritage Foundation from publishing nothing less than a "plan for the creation of a conservative government." In the plump volume's 3,000 pages the obscurantists recommend that the future Reagan administration make an extremely sharp turn to the right in U.S. foreign and domestic policy and to whip up the arms race unrestrainedly.

Pentagonites are displaying unusual activeness. They are demanding a sharp increase in appropriations for the development of new types of nuclear and conventional arms. In the coming decade, the military leadership insists, the United States must be capable of waging three or four "local" wars simultaneously in different parts of the world.

Importunate advice is being given by "lame ducks"--figures in the Democratic administration who are losing their jobs as a result of their defeat in the 4 November election.

Z. Brzezinski has drawn up a new "master plan" for the encirclement of the Persian Gulf and, of course, ascribes this plan to the Soviet Union. On the basis of a forgery he entreats the new administration "constantly (!) to make an effort to ensure the security of the strategic region of the Near East."

The defeated administration is in a hurry to leave a costly legacy at the White House at the last minute--the \$200-billion draft military budget for fiscal 1982. Of course, the next administration, the new Congress and, ultimately, ordinary taxpayers and working people will have to pay.

Another legacy which the Democrats intend to leave behind is a possible worsening of relations with the NATO allies. The Carter administration is now putting crude pressure on the West European partners to make them increase military spending. Officials explain this "policy of confrontation" by the desire to eliminate "potential confrontation" between the Reagan administration and the Atlantic allies. But the result will probably be quite different, to judge from the stormy reaction in West Europe. Not a sweet gift for the January handover ceremony at the White House.

Foreign reactionaries and militarists of every stripe are also in a hurry with their far from good wishes. Pinochet, the butcher of the Chilean people, is not ashamed to advise the United States to "reinforce its role of world leader."

The next Washington administration is being lectured by Beijing. Deng Xiaoping suggests didactically that the United States should pursue a "firmer policy" toward the USSR based on "opposition to the Soviet Union's actions." He says such a stand "accords with China's interests." As we see, the Beijing instigators are playing the same old "American card."

It is not hard to see that all this unrequested advice is aimed at worsening at the outset the atmosphere in which the Republican administration will be working, presenting it with faits accomplis and automatically involving it in needless confrontations--in other words creating maximum difficulties. There is not one grain of statecraft in these recommendations. U.S. interests, the Washington POST reasonably believes, demand that the new president avoid hasty decisions and, in particular, utilize the new opportunities for improving Soviet-American relations. Sober-minded Americans believe that reason dictates that they proceed not from decrepit negative dogmas but from sober regard for present-day realities. As for the USSR, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev clearly declared, any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will meet with a positive response from our side.

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATE INTERVIEWED; 24 NOV SESSION REPORTED

LD241822 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 24 Nov, TASS--At today's morning plenary session of the Madrid meeting representatives of the states-participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continued the discussion of questions of cooperation in the humanitarian and other fields defined by the third section of the Final Act. In the break between the sessions, the TASS correspondents addressed themselves to a Soviet representative with a request to speak on the Soviet Union's attitude to cooperation in the humanitarian fields and on what has been done in this field.

"The Soviet side," he said, "attaches a major importance to a practical implementation of the Helsinki agreements pertaining to the sphere of cultural ties, education, information and contacts between people. The development of such ties with other countries is not an approach determined by some considerations of expediency, but is a principled line of the Soviet state, which flows out of its socialist nature and its internationalist humanist ideals. The Soviet Union is doing all it can to make such cooperation not an end in itself but rather an instrument for loyally serving the aims of consolidating peace and security, strengthening mutual understanding and confidence between peoples and of spiritual enrichment of human personality".

The member of the Soviet delegation pointed out that the Soviet Union is consistently implementing all the provisions of the Final Act pertaining to cooperation in the humanitarian fields. In keeping with its commitments, the USSR has taken steps to bring its internal legislation more fully in line with the Final Act and other international agreements and treaties. Measures have been taken to examine in a positive and humane spirit requests on reunion of families. In the recent years alone, tens of thousands of people have come to the Soviet Union and received Soviet citizenship, were provided with employment and received equal rights with all the citizens of the USSR. Measures have also been taken to implement the provisions of the Final Act in the field of tourism and exchange of information, to create more favourable conditions for foreign newsmen to work in the Soviet Union, to expand cultural cooperation, etc. It goes without saying that work in this direction will be continued.

"At the same time", the Soviet delegate said in conclusion, "it is hardly in order to put forward and still less to make a fetish of the provisions of the 'third basket' of the Helsinki document at the expense of its political content. The questions of humanitarian cooperation must be examined together with questions pertaining to other sections of the Final Act, including the questions of security and cooperation in Europe. This directly flows out of the Final Act. It is precisely the level of detente that determines the rates of the implementation of the act's provisions concerning broader ties in the field of culture and education, information and contacts between peoples. The higher the level of detente, the more favourable are the opportunities created for the development of humanitarian cooperation and vice versa."

That is why those forces in the West which are today attempting to poison the international atmosphere, to revive the habits of the cold war, are obstructing a normal development of relations between states, thus holding back the work of implementing the Helsinki agreements, including those pertaining to expanded co-operation in the field of culture, education, information and contacts.

As is pointed out in journalist quarters, representatives of a number of socialist countries intervened in a constructive spirit during the meeting. Among others, the Czechoslovak delegate said that his country attaches a major importance to a practical implementation of Helsinki agreements in the field of cultural cooperation, expanded ties and contacts in the sphere of education, exchange of information, sports and tourism.

The representative of the Hungarian People's Republic emphasized the importance of implementing the Final Act in the humanitarian field, citing concrete examples of how the Government of Hungary sees to it that its provisions are implemented.

It is characteristic that representatives of a number of Western countries have also taken a responsible approach to the discussion of the serious question about the importance that the cooperation in the humanitarian field has for strengthening the relations between the countries of the European Continent. The need to expand and deepen the cooperation was mentioned, for instance, by the representatives of Luxembourg, Greece, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. And only the United States of America is still engaged in the pursuit of the old line with no prospect, striving to impose on the meeting's participants a sterile debate and to transform it into a place of confrontation.

Towards the end of the morning session, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, took the floor to reply to the intervention by the U.S. representative. Leonid Ilichev drew attention to the fact that the speech by the U.S. delegate publicized the views of the so-called dissidents many of whom are in effect participants in crimes, condemned according to the Soviet laws. Leonid Ilichev stressed that the speech by the U.S. delegate contained a statement to the effect that the United States has, allegedly, done much to implement the provisions of the third section of the Final Act. However, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out, "we have heard nothing concrete from it on this score."

NEOCONSERVATIVES URGE 'SHARP' SHIFT TO RIGHT IN U.S. POLICY

LD241027 Moscow K'ASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Relentless Campaign by Rightwing Forces"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov--U.S. reactionary forces, taking advantage of the Democratic Party's defeat at the recent presidential election, have launched a relentless campaign of pressure on the future administration, demanding a sharp swing to the right in Washington's foreign and domestic policy, the implementation of an aggressive militarist course abroad and a sharp intensification of repressions against progressive forces within the country. This emerges from a lengthy (3,000-page) report published here by the nerve center of American neoconservatism--the Heritage Foundation--containing detailed "recommendations" for the new Republican administration.

One of the main pieces of "advice" put forward is the demand for an increase in appropriations to the Pentagon, already at a record level. The report's authors call openly for a sharp stepping up of the arms race. In particular, they demand the "revival" of the program for creating the new B-1 strategic bomber, which J. Carter's administration formerly renounced in favor of creating cruise missiles. The report's compilers urge the new Republican administration to commence the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe and fulfill at an accelerated rate the programs for the construction and deployment of the new MX ICBM systems.

The rightwing forces' ideologists demand the immediate imposition of a 3-month moratorium on trade with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, as well as a revision of the very foundations of this trade, so that in the future it would be used as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

In the domestic policy sphere the neoconservatives' "recommendations" provide for really draconian measures openly aimed at revising the "witch hunt" of the dark days of McCarthyism in the United States. They insist on freeing the CIA, the FBI and other special services from all restrictions and granting them a completely "free hand" for suppressing progressive forces. There is a demand for the revival in Congress of the notorious committees to investigate "anti-American activity," which became, in the fifties, the symbol of tyranny, lawlessness and the indiscriminate flouting of Americans' elementary rights. "It is self-evident that civil freedoms must take second place to considerations of ensuring national security and domestic civil order," the report frankly stresses. The document's authors call on the new administration to acknowledge the subversive and anti-American nature of the activity of so-called "dissidents" and adopt all measures to eradicate it.

In complete solidarity with the racists who have reared their heads recently, the neo-conservatives advocate repealing the 1968 law on civil rights for blacks, which was adopted as a result of the mass movement for black equality in the sixties and eliminated the most flagrant forms of racism and racial discrimination in the United States.

(E. Feulner, president of the Heritage Foundation, has described this report as a "plan for the creation of a conservative government." The Washington POST assesses it as a "plan for turning the ship of state to the right" in the United States.

'MILITARY' POLICY TOWARD CARIBBEAN CONDEMNED

LD241240 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Speaking at the opening of the regular session of the Organization of American States, President Carter tried to assure the delegates that the United States policy in Latin America is based on respect, justice and equality. However, facts and Washington's concrete actions speak of the reverse. Here is a comment by our observer Maksim Teplo.

Judging by reports in the American press, the Caribbean countries have become another crisis spot. One may wonder why the region that is known to most Americans only as a place for holiday-making has become a seat of tension. The reason is not some mythical deliveries of Soviet fighter planes to Cuba or the alleged airlift of heavy military equipment to Nicaragua. Nor is it a new Soviet-Cuban airfield which, if the American press is to be believed, is under construction in Grenada. American newspapers alleged of that, not bothering about the truthfulness of their reports. These allegations are called upon to distract the attention of the American people from real facts and to conceal from them that there have been major changes in American policy in the Caribbean.

U.S. policy has become harsher, more aggressive, counter revolutionary and interventionist. Looking upon the region as its own, Washington has lately been facing a dilemma: whether to recognize the Caribbean nations' right to self-determination and bring the whole system of relations with them in line with the existing norms of international law, or to establish its domination in the region by economic, military and political means.

Some time ago, in an attempt to adapt itself to reality, the White House announced a new approach that heralded an era of genuine good neighborliness and equality between the United States and Latin America. However, that period did not last long. While confirming the inevitability of changes, Washington tried to preserve its positions at any cost and it proclaimed the whole area rather unceremoniously a zone of its vital interests.

To contain the liberation process, Washington resorted to economic and military measures and propaganda campaign. In El Salvador, the United States is supporting the junta that is waging a war against its people. It is also carrying out a policy of provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua and is putting as much pressure as possible on the governments of Guyana, Dominica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, St Vincent and Grenada and the latter has turned into a target for noisy propaganda campaign. Washington has been accelerating its military preparations in the region ever since October 1979, when it made public its intention to increase United States military presence in the Caribbean. The Caribbean-Canal headquarters in the Key West Florida is urgently being reinforced and additional squadrons, including F-4 planes, are being transferred there. Apart from reequipping more than 50 military facilities located densely in an area stretching from Florida in the north to Venezuela in the south, new ones are to be created and the biggest of these is to be in Haiti.

The scale of military exercises has been greatly expanded, too. The flights of SR-71 reconnaissance planes over Cuba have been resumed. Simultaneously, the State Department and Pentagon have resumed attempts to create what they call a regional security force for the Caribbean zone. Actually, the force is supposed to become an instrument for U.S. interference in the affairs of its Caribbean neighbors. It is a buildup of U.S. military efforts in the Caribbean that has led to the growth of tension there. Washington has set itself a goal of intimidating the young Caribbean states, dividing and isolating them from the rest of the world. It seems to gear the economic and cultural life in these states to its interests, to impose on them antipopular regimes and dictate to them what policy they should pursue. This course is heightening tension and contributing to the revival of the cold war on the continent.

U.S. attempts to resolve the problems of the Caribbean countries by military means may lead to serious consequences. These attempts increase the danger of a direct intervention by the Pentagon and of military conflict in the region. The American press often describes the leaders who are pursuing the position of strength policy as men of exceptional political courage. However, real courage in politics consists not in the use of strength or threats to use force but in the ability to reasonably assess world developments and to spare no efforts for peace, friendship and good-neighborly relations between nations.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL COMPLETES TALKS

LD241848 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov, TASS--the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported the completion of talks between visiting General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Central Committee Santiago Carrillo, who is leading a CPS delegation, and General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Hu Yaobang. Santiago Carrillo said that the talks had shown a community of both parties' positions on many issues and their closer positions on the problems of war and peace.

During his two-week stay in China the CPS leader met Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Hua Gofeng and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The Chinese press gives an extensive coverage of Santiago Carrillo's visit to China and publishes his speeches to Chinese audiences. It places a special emphasis on statements which are close, in the opinion of the Chinese press, to the Chinese version of world events.

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON PURPOSE OF BEIJING TRIAL

A comparison of the item entitled "Purpose of Beijing Trial to 'Whitewash' Mao Zedong" published in the 21 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B1, with the article by TASS political observer M. Yakovlev entitled "Trial in Beijing," published in Moscow PRAVDA 21 November on page 5, reveals the following variations:

On page B1, in the first line of the first paragraph PRAVDA omits introductory statement and begins: "A court trial..."

On page B 1, the fourth line of the first paragraph should read: "They are charged, as the indictment says, with persecuting party..."

On page B1, the last line of the second paragraph should read: "of the course. But whatever cunning dodges Beijing may use, the Chinese people and the world public cannot fail to accuse, alongside the '10,' Mao Zedong too--the initiator of the Cultural Revolution, which engendered lawlessness and various kinds of criminal excesses."

On page B 1, the last line of the third paragraph should read: Beijing's ruling elite. Evidence of this is provided by numerous 'important speeches' and 'instructions' from, above all, Mao himself at the time of the 'fascist dictatorship' as the dark years of the Cultural Revolution that enabled those executing them to 'seize power,' that is, to smash party and state organs and carry out mass repressions. When the Cultural Revolution was at its height Mao Zedong stated: 'I am the man who stirred up all this trouble' (meaning the Cultural Revolution). Earlier he gave the order to 'open fire against the staffs,' that is, against party and state organs. Zhou Enlai admonished the Hongweibing and the Zaofan (rebels) at a meeting with them in January 1967: 'The main aim of the present struggle lies precisely in seizing power.' To execute this and many other directives, as is known, central and local party and state organs and public organizations, including the Chinese trade unions and the young communist league, were destroyed.

"Mao Zedong was also the initiator of repressions against the vast majority of leadership figures--something which is now being imputed only to his zealous agents Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their supporters. He was the first to state that 'persons in power in the party and following a capitalist path' are the target of the Cultural Revolution, declaring Liu Shaoqi and other members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, CCP Central Committee secretaries, secretaries of CCP Provincial committees and leaders of state organs to be such persons. They become the victims of persecutions and cruel reprisals."

JAPAN-NATO MILITARY CONTACTS NOT IN JAPAN'S INTEREST

OW221049 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] A Japanese military delegation led by the chief of the Ground Staff Office recently visited Great Britain. During its stay in Britain, the delegation inspected a number of military facilities in southern England and met with Defense Ministry officials and defense staff officers. Immediately after the completion of this delegation's visit to Great Britain, a British military delegation arrived in Japan. The leader of the delegation was Admiral Leach, chief of naval operations. The delegation's itinerary included inspection of military facilities and talks with leaders of the Defense Agency and Self-Defense Forces. This kind of exchange of military delegations is bound to draw attention. Great Britain is one of the leading European members of NATO, an aggressive bloc.

The United States may be regarded as a third shadow participant in the Anglo-Japanese military negotiations. This is because U.S. strategists are mapping out dangerous plans to coordinate the actions of the NATO bloc and the Japan-U.S. security arrangements. The exchange of delegations between Japan and Great Britain marks another step toward implementing these dangerous plans.

The first steps in this direction were taken in the summer of 1978 and 1979. The then Japanese Defense Agency director "dropped in" at NATO headquarters in Brussels on his way back from a U.S. visit. This spring two top officials of West Germany, another leading European NATO member, visited Japan one after another. They were the chief of the West German Air Command and Defense Minister Apel. This summer a British fleet conducted a joint exercise with the Japanese navy in Japanese waters. This was followed by the latest exchange of delegations between Japan and Great Britain.

It is feared that Japan will be drawn deeper into a costly arms race due to strenuous U.S. efforts to realize exchanges between Japan and NATO on a regular basis. As is well known, the NATO members are required to increase their military outlays each year in accordance with decisions of the highest organization of this bloc. That is why it is not strange for visitors from NATO to urge the Japanese Government to increase its military spending and increase its armaments. In making these calls, they are not bothered by the fact that the people back home are opposed to wasting public funds for such purposes. Many rallies and demonstrations have been held in Great Britain and West Germany protesting increases in the military budget and the proposed deployment of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the European NATO member countries.

A smooth link between NATO and Japan does not accord with the interests of the Japanese people. As pointed out by participants in the Moscow Japan-USSR roundtable conference, the Japanese people want to live not in an atmosphere of tension and confrontation, but in peace and friendship with their neighbors.

TSVETOV RAPS CREATION OF 'NORTHERN TERRITORIAL DAY'

OW250533 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The liaison council for a campaign to demand the return of the northern territories has established a subcommittee to study the establishment of a so-called Northern Territorial Day. Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov makes the following report on this subject:

During the past year, the Japanese Government authorities made efforts to aggravate the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. During this period, people of various sectors in Japan were clearly aware that activities to this end would conflict with the interests of Japan. This was evidenced by a communique issued at the 2d roundtable conference held in Moscow on 18-20 November.

Signing the communique from the Japanese side was a 133-member delegation which included businessmen, priests and 14 Dietmen. The communique said unceasing, all-around efforts at both national and private levels are needed for developing good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The reactionary elements in Japan who had misgivings about [word indistinct] of the public desire to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have begun launching a counterattack by announcing their plan to establish a Northern Territorial Day.

The authorities in Japan say they are ready to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union. However, this is in word only. In fact, they seize every opportunity to prevent the dialogue from materializing. They are incessantly working to inspire a false story about the military threat of the Soviet Union. They make provocative trips to inspect Soviet islands of the southern part of the Kurile archipelago. They now finally plan to establish a Northern Territorial Day.

The study subcommittee is charged with deciding what date should be appointed Northern Territorial Day. The day might be set for 2 September since it is the anniversary of Japan's signing the instrument of its unconditional surrender. It was written on the document that the then Japanese Government and its successors shall faithfully implement the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

One of the provisions defines Japan's abandonment of all its rights to the Kurile archipelago, including the four southern islands of the archipelago.

DPRK PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION VISITS NAKHODKA

SK250900 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A party delegation from North Hamgyong Province in our neighboring DPRK is presently touring Primorskiy Kray. Heading the delegation is Kang Hui-won, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and responsible secretary of the provincial party committee. Today the Korean guests visited Nakhodka. Listen to an account of their visit by our correspondent (Mikhail Sitnik):

Today the working people of Nakhodka greeted the party delegation from North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK with warmth and cordiality. Heading our Korean friends' delegation is Kang Hui-won, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee. Accompanying the delegation on its tour around Primorskiy Kray is Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom, and (Viktor Ilich Sidorov), secretary of the kraykom.

The touring group was greeted in Nakhodka with welcoming banners in Russian and Korean and bouquets of flowers. The party delegation from North Hamgyong Province inspected the new, deep-water Vostochnyy port with great interest. The port was built by the people of Primorskiy Kray in Wrangel's Bay in implementation of resolutions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

(Viktor Andreyevich Vosyanovich), the chief of the Vostochnyy Port, pointed out to the Korean friends the many convincing examples of the high level of automation and mechanization of cargo handling operations at the port, as well as the extensive utilization of electronics and the most up-to-date methods.

The residents of Nakhodka city and its port have enjoyed a strong and friendly relationship with the people of the DPRK's North Hamgyong Province. One of the largest Soviet-Korean friendship societies in the Soviet Union is based in Nakhodka. There are many metal processing and other types of machines made in the fraternal socialist republic in use in the city's enterprises. It is here that DPRK vessels are repaired and its fleet supplied with fuel. There is also a consulate general here.

Nakhodka is one of the newer cities of Primorskiy Kray, and the Korean friends displayed great interest when they were familiarizing themselves with its economy, culture, developments during the 10th 5-Year Plan, civic life and the development of party organizations.

YURYEV HITS U.S. STANCE ON WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM S. KOREA

LD241431 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 3

[D. Yuryev commentary: "Who Is To Blame for the Partition?"]

[Text] Korea was liberated from Japanese rule 35 years ago. Under the agreement between the allied powers, the Soviet Army, which defeated the samurais in Manchuria and Korea, was to receive the surrender of the Japanese troops in the northern part of the peninsula, and the Americans were to do so in the southern part. At that time nobody could have supposed that, instead, the United States would simply occupy that country. But that is what happened. The interference in the Korean people's internal affairs continues to this day, and is the main obstacle in the way of overcoming the partition of the country. The essence of the Korean question, which has been discussed in one form or another at nearly every UN General Assembly session, lies precisely in eliminating this obstacle.

The Soviet Union has always resolutely upheld the Korean people's right to free and independent development. Our country came out in support of the DPRK at the Geneva conference of the five great powers' foreign ministers on Korea in 1954. But the conference was unsuccessful, because of the obstructionist stance of the United States and its allies. In 1954 the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly raised the question of inviting a DPRK representative to the discussion of the Korean problem, and in 1962 the question of "the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea" was included on the UN agenda as a separate item for the first time, on the USSR's initiative.

But the first practical results of these efforts emerged later. In 1975 the 30th UN General Assembly session, on the initiative of the USSR and 42 other states, adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops there under the UN flag, the disbandment of the so-called "UN troops command" and the replacement of the armistice agreement in Korea with a peace agreement.

This resolution was possible thanks to the coordinated actions of the supporters of a just settlement of the Korean question. We support the DPRK's proposals on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the creation of favorable conditions for the country's unification on a peaceful democratic footing without any outside interference," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in an interview for the Japanese newspaper ASAHI. [paragraph continues]

"That is not only our stance. It is shared--judging from the resolution adopted in the UN General Assembly on creating favorable conditions for turning the armistice in Korea into a lasting peace and speeding up the peaceful unification of Korea--by the majority of UN member states."

The United States has a different viewpoint, and acts as though the resolution applied only to the 300-400 foreign servicemen forming the personnel of the "UN command," and not to the 40,000-strong contingent of American troops. The American Government categorically refuses to withdraw its troops, referring to the "threat from the north." Moreover, it is doing everything to promote South Korea's militarization, seeking to involve Japanese capital in this too. Equipped with nuclear weapons, U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East hold endless exercises and maneuvers together with the South Korean Army, and this sometimes looks more like a show of military strength or an armed provocation. Of course, this not only maintains the tension in the Korean Peninsula region, but intensifies it. Moreover U.S. troops act as a prop for successive antipopular dictatorial regimes, led by Syngman Rhee, Pak Chong-hui and now Chon Tu-hwan.

Perhaps the White House would not have clung so stubbornly to the south of the Korean Peninsula--a small protuberance of the huge Asian Continent--if it had not been encouraged to do so by the Chinese leaders, who, as the Americans themselves attest, are calling for the maintenance and strengthening of the American military presence in the Far East. Beijing's anti-Soviet policy and its military-political rapprochement with Washington and Tokyo are undoubtedly hindering the success of the Korean people's struggle for reunification.

The Korean question is not on the agenda for the current 35th UN General Assembly session. But the situation in Korea is still not normal. To no avail USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, stated in his speech at the plenary sitting of the 35th session: "The United States, whose troops are still on South Korean territory despite the 30th UN General Assembly's resolution, bears the responsibility, jointly with the puppet Seoul regime, for the fact that the Korean problem has still not been settled."

If the United States wishes to rid itself of the blame for the dismemberment of Korea--the Korean people's national tragedy--it must accede to the 30th UN General Assembly's appeal and withdraw its troops from the Korean Peninsula fully and without delay.

BAKHITAR REPORT ON DRA AIR FORCE, ARMY MANEUVERS CARRIED

LD241230 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Nov (BAKHITAR)--The manoeuvre of DRA air and land forces are continuing successfully in the provinces of Parvan, Kabul, Nangarhar and Chazi.

A group of government officials, including Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of RC Presidium and minister of communications, Lt General Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defence, Sayed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of interior, and Dr Najib, general president of Khad [as received] visited one of the manoeuvre areas yesterday, and evaluated the desert land forces training, the aviation ability and manoeuvres of the air forces as excellent.

KABUL NEW TIMES CITED ON 'CONSTRUCTIVE' AFGHAN POSITION

LD242229 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Nov, TASS--"The people of Afghanistan, that has embarked on the path of building a new life free from any exploitation of man by man, needs peace," writes the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES in its editorial article. This path chosen by the people sends into a rage the forces of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction which dispatch to the Afghan soil armed gangs which terrorize population and prevent normal labour and life. That is why, the newspaper stresses, the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, defending the interests of the working people, reject any attempts at interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They are prepared to defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

At the same time, the article points out, the Afghan Government firmly abides by the principles of peaceful coexistence and a policy of nonalignment, which is reflected in the initiatives and proposals put forward by the country's leadership.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly expressed its readiness for a peaceful settlement of the differences existing between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries--Pakistan and Iran. This readiness is based on the Afghan people's desire to make its contribution to the cause of preserving and consolidating peace in the region and in the whole world. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is interested in maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours on the basis of the principles of mutual understanding, goodneighbourliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This position of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul NEW TIMES stresses in conclusion, was especially emphasized in the statement of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed during the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of Babrak Karmal.

The newspaper expresses the confidence that the constructive position of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan accords with the interests of peace and security in the region and globally.

PARTY OFFICIAL QADER 'CONFIDENT' OF COMPLETE VICTORY

LD242318 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 24 Nov, TASS--Confidence in the complete victory of the Afghan revolution was expressed by Chairman of the Commission on Questions of Defence and Justice of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan 'Abdol Qader in an interview with the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN. In an interview with Kare Andre Nilsen, a FRIHETEN correspondent, who recently visited Afghanistan, he said that a new situation has developed in the country.

An ever increasing number of areas are being liberated from gangs of terrorists. "We have been able to win the confidence and the support of the people, which plays a decisive role."

In Afghanistan there is a limited contingent of Soviet troops whose task is to repel an aggression from abroad, 'Abdol Qader said. As to reactionary forces inside Afghanistan, we are capable of suppressing them. Only in a very few cases we have needed the assistance of Soviet troops. In reality, today, all the areas of the country have been liberated. The reaction is not in a position to carry out military operations. At present, it can only resort to terrorist acts.

The Afghan politician stressed the major importance of the international support for the revolution in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MILITARY JOURNALISTS END BRIEF USSR VISIT

LD241103 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of Soviet Journalists"]

[Text] A DRA delegation of military journalists, headed by Col (N. Tulukani), chief of the DRA Ministry of National Defense Press Directorate, has been on a brief visit to the Soviet Union.

The guests familiarized themselves with the work of the editorial board of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District's FRUNZEVETS newspaper and the editorial board and publishing house of KRSNAYA ZVEZDA.

INCREASED ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIVITY IN PAKISTAN NOTED

LD242102 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Nov, TASS--A Chinese military delegation lead by acting Commander of the Navy Liu Daosheng arrived here today. During their two-week visit, the delegation are to have talks with Pakistani officials and visit Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar.

Observers note that visits by high-ranking U.S. and Chinese military delegations to Pakistan have become more frequent recently. Those delegations try to draw the Ziaul Haq military administration deeper into their expansionist schemes in south-west and South Asia. Islamabad has received Admiral Robert Long, U.S. commander-in-chief in the Pacific, and a number of high-ranking military delegations from China who made provocative trips to what is called "Afghan refugee" camps or, in fact, encampments of bandit units waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Chinese military specialists attended ten-day exercises by air and air defence forces in north west province in close proximity to the Afghan border.

Local observers believe that the visits centered on talks about massive pumping of up-to-date weapons to the Ziaul Haq regime. When such visitors come to Pakistan, the Pakistani press usually mounts its propaganda campaign against Afghanistan, India and the Soviet Union.

New Delhi, 24 Nov, TASS--According to reports coming here, Washington, Beijing and Islamabad are planning an escalation of their gross interference in Afghanistan's home affairs, says the INDIAN PRESS AGENCY (IPA), the news agency points out that Chinese and U.S. special services have stepped up activities in Pakistan of late. New and new groups of Chinese instructors and advisers on matters of subversion, sabotage and mass terror, many of whom have a record of "work" in Kampuchea, come to the Yaslu area where Pakistan's biggest base to train Afghan counterrevolutionaries is situated.

Washington, Beijing's senior partner, is going ahead with subversive activities under the cover of various organisations and pseudoscientific institutes. One of such CIA spying centres is, according to the IPA, the anti-narcotics board in Peshawar not far from the Afghan border. It is there that meetings and consultations are held between CIA agents, on the one hand, and Afghan counter-revolutionary leaders and Chinese and Pakistani advisers, on the other, the agency says.

KHARKOV VIEWS PURPOSE OF PRC NAVAL VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD241602 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 24 Nov 80

["Under the Badge of a Broadening of War Preparations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Ranking Chinese military representatives have recently frequented Islamabad. A delegation of the Chinese Navy led by Deputy Commander of the Navy Admiral Lin Daosheng have arrived in Pakistan today. Quite recently Pakistan has been also visited by the chief of staff of the Chinese Airforce. His visit coincided with the start of the supplies to Pakistan of new Chinese war planes and surface-to-air missiles.

But why has a new military delegation from Beijing come to Pakistan? An answer to this question shall be looked for in the rapidly expanding Chinese-Pakistani military cooperation. It is done under the badge of a build-up of Pakistan's war preparations and is spearheaded both against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the other neighbourcountries.

Beijing's broad support for Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory, is a commonly known fact. China and the USA are in fact the main "donors" giving lavish material and financial aid to counter-revolutionary gangs.

Increasingly larger quantities of Chinese arms are shipped for these gangs also via Karachi Port, along Karakorum Highway and by air. They are supplied also for the Pakistani Army itself, whose units quite often coordinate the operations of counter-revolutionary detachments.

As for U.S. weapons, they are delivered on board the ships of the U.S. naval armada concentrated in the Indian Ocean, and from there by U.S. helicopters and transport aircraft are shipped to the Pakistani military base in Manipur, which serves as a transshipment station for the subsequent delivery of these arms to the camps of anti-Afghan bandits.

Now, as is reported, a new group of Chinese and American instructors is working at these camps. Many of the Chinese advisers once trained Pol Pot's cut-throats and among American specialists are also those, who underwent bloody training in Vietnam.

The Pakistani authorities themselves do not deny, as a matter of fact, that it is from their territory that an intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being carried out. But they claim that they are unable to prevent it as the Pakistani-Afghan border is too long and because of the rugged terrain. These claims, are however refuted by life itself. The hostile activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan underlies the Beijing-Islamabad-Washington axis, and with every visit to Pakistan of a Chinese or U.S. military delegation the scale of this activity broadens.

The current visit to Islamabad of the deputy commander of the Chinese Navy is linked not only with the striving to carry on the undeclared war against Afghanistan, but also with the plans of Chinese-Pakistani subversive actions against India. This visit is also directly connected with the coordination of U.S.-Chinese efforts in building-up war preparations in the Indian Ocean.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS EAST EUROPE, STOPS IN MOSCOW

LD240937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] A delegation of the National United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, was in Moscow from 16 to 17 November en route for the CSSR, Bulgaria and Romania for official friendly visits.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA RIDICULES SAMPHAN, SARY INTERVIEW

LD191211 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 November 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Cannibals Give An Interview" a 1,200-word "satirical article" by A. Golts condemning the publication of an interview with former Kampuchean leaders Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary in TIME magazine, NEWSWEEK and the New York TIMES. Commenting derisively on their allegations that there had been no genocide in Kampuchea, Golts notes that Pol Pot did not take part in the interview since "his Chinese 'advisors' were obviously afraid that he would blurt out something completely out of line." Golts concludes by noting that the main purpose of the interview was "to ensure that the West sees in Pol Pot's supporters not murderers but 'respectable' allies." This goal has been attained, he claims, since "while at the last UN session the U.S. delegate asserted he was voting to keep the Pol Pot supporters' place in the United Nations for 'technical reasons,' this time he said that he was voting for them for principled considerations."

PRC USING REBELS TO 'PUNISH' BURMESE FOREIGN POLICY

BK241307 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Who is Creating Black and White Areas in Burma?"]

[Text] In recent times, Burmese journalists have added new words such as "black and white areas" to their vocabulary. Black areas are regions in which Beijing-influenced rebels are active, and white areas are regions from which insurgency has been eliminated by the Burmese Army.

The newspaper LOKETHA PYITHU NAYZIN recently said that the most vital task for the future is to transform black areas into white. Everyone knows where the black and white areas are in Burma. The same paper on 17 June published a map of Burma in which areas north of Myitkyina and east of the Salween River, adjacent to the Chinese border, were colored differently. A footnote on the map said that these areas are claimed as Chinese territory by Chinese maps, explaining the situation.

The black areas are where Beijing-influenced rebels are committing brutalities against peaceful people and attacking government troops.

The evil activities of the underground rebels in the black areas have aroused the ire of the Burmese people. Mass rallies are being held throughout Burma at which people are demanding the complete eradication of the insurgents who are attempting to obstruct national development.

The Burmese Government has three times endeavored to end the internal strife and reestablish national unity by offering the olive branch.

Last May, an amnesty was announced under which antigovernment rebels could surrender and return to the fold in 3 months. Only some 2,000 people responded to the amnesty, among them persons who were fed up with working methods and battle plans prepared by foreigners and who understood that such plans were causing the Burmese people great suffering.

However, the majority of the rebels abided by Beijing's instructions. Western news reports said that as the amnesty period expired, the rebels in Burma, with support from China, continued to wage the war.

According to news agency reports, U Ne Win, during his trip to Beijing last month, once again tried to resolve the problem of Chinese support for the rebels. Although the official communique did not disclose that this subject was discussed, there is reason to believe that Beijing rejected Burma's proposals to either stop or reduce Chinese military support for the rebel groups based in the black areas. Whatever the reason, we noticed Burmese papers resuming their reportage on the subversive activities of the insurgents just 1 day after U Ne Win returned to Burma from Beijing.

How can one draw a conclusion from Beijing, which is always pledging eternal friendship for the Burmese people while committing such inimical acts? Although the question is not a new one, it remains a valid and practical question today. We shall have to seek the answer to this question in the strange way of thinking of the Chinese leaders.

Chinese leaders do not consider it strange to have official relations with a country while shamelessly interfering in its internal affairs. In fact, this has become a habit with them. The interference inside Burma is the worst manifestation of this policy. Beijing's instigation and support for the rebel groups have reached the point where it is carrying on an undeclared war against Burma in the black areas of northern and eastern Burma.

Press reports, not without reason, refer to Beijing's policy toward Burma and other Southeast Asian countries as double-standard diplomacy. Deng Xiaoping, who visited Burma in 1978, is the very person practicing such diplomacy. One may wonder what Beijing expects to gain from Burma by practicing this double-standard diplomacy. The answer is quite clear: China wants concessions from Burma in foreign policy matters so that Burma will become part of the strategy prepared by Chinese experts to bring Southeast Asia under China. Most observers have no doubt whatsoever that creating black areas inside Burma is a way of punishing Burma for being unwilling to give in to Beijing's demands.

POLISH RAILWAY STRIKE 'MIGHT AFFECT' DEFENSE INTERESTS

LD250004 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA has carried a report by its Warsaw correspondent saying that a preventive strike by railwaymen is regarded in the Polish capital as an intention to keep up tension in the country. The strike was held at the call of the new trade union organization Solidarity. It is believed in Warsaw that the threat of staging a general strike on transport which is declared by the Solidarity organization might affect national interests and the interests of the country's defenses. It might also disrupt railway traffic across Poland.

Threat to Transit Links

LD241235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The demonstration strike held as a warning by railway workers throughout the country in response to a call from the new trade union organization, Solidarity, is seen in Warsaw as proof of activity aimed at maintaining a situation of tension in the country. The purpose of the strike is to demand a wage increase, but this is combined with a refusal to cooperate with the Railwaymen's Industrial Trade Union and recognition of Solidarity as their sole union.

At the same time, the new union is demanding the right to dispose freely of funds allocated by the Polish Government for wage increases, without the participation of the industrial union, it is considered in Warsaw that the threat of a general transport strike, proclaimed by Solidarity, could affect the national interests and defense interests of the country and disrupt rail transit links via Poland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH SEJM, WARNING ON STRIKES

LD250017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1657 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (TASS)--The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic held here has decided to take into consideration information from the Polish People's Republic Government on the fulfillment of agreements signed with representatives of labor collectives. The Sejm expressed support for the actions of the government aimed at implementing the agreement.

The decision points to the need to take specific measures in economic and social spheres. The Sejm expressed concern at the growing tension and disproportions in all spheres of the national economy. One of the factors in that situation, the document points out, is the growth of wages without a clear link with depth of the economic crisis and also the need arising out of that situation for swift and effective measures by the government which should receive public support in the form of conscientious work.

The Sejm stresses that there are real possibilities for overcoming the efforts of the crisis. These are to be found in the natural wealth of Poland and in the enormous technical and economic potential created by its people in the last 36 years. The Sejm expects from the government further specific real actions and also a long-term program which would provide a practical way out of the present crisis.

The Sejm calls upon all citizens, political and public forces acting within the framework of the national unity front and all trade unions actively to support the initiatives of the government, and also social initiatives aimed at the stabilization of the socioeconomic life and ensuring the normal work rhythm and public discipline. The Sejm forcefully stresses that in the present situation strikes as a method of resolving problems are too costly, from the public viewpoint, and must not be resorted to.

The Sejm calls upon all to be guided by the interests and laws of a socialist state. Only by means of introducing into life the democratic principles of society and state, by joint efforts, good management, honesty and conscientious work can we overcome the present considerable and serious difficulties. Submitting more new demands in the area of increasing wages, and also (even) justified social demands can at present only worsen the situation and have an adverse effect on the conditions of life of the people and delay the way out of the crisis.

The Sejm expresses confidence that the Polish people, the working class, the peasants and intelligentsia, all working people, believers and atheists will demonstrate their patriotism, and also maturity and reasonableness, and do everything to overcome the difficulties which Poland is experiencing at present.

Comparison of Jagielski Speech

A comparison of the item entitled "Reportage on Polish Sejm Session in Warsaw" and subtitled "Jagielski Speech" published on page F 1 of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report under the headline "At the Polish Sejm Session" published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA on 22 November reveals the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph three, line eight, PRAVDA adds the following paragraphs:

"M. Jagielski went on to say that the main directions of economic and social development were determined by the decisions of the party Central Committee Sixth Plenum. Along with the other parties and the people, the PZPR is directing this process and promoting these changes. The party and the government, he said, attach great importance to resolving the questions directly linked with working people's social and material security [obespecheniye].

"M. Jagielski noted that the economic difficulties in the country have still not been surmounted. A slump in production and a decrease in national income are taking place-- that is, the funds spent on consumption and capital investment are declining. Under these conditions any escalation of demands in the sphere of wages and social problems represents a serious threat to the national economy and social life. So the certainty that must be reinforced in society's consciousness is not just the certainty that the normal labor rhythm must be restored, that is not enough, the rhythm must be considerably increased."

On page F 1, paragraph four, penultimate line, PRAVDA adds the following paragraph:

"The government, the speaker disclosed, is currently working intensively on the draft plan for next year and the main directions of the economy's development in the next 5-year period."

TRUD COMPARISON OF POLISH VETERANS GROUP MEETING

A comparison of the item titled "Polish Veterans Group Supreme Council Plenum Meets" published on page F 1 of the 21 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow TRUD on 21 November on page 3 reveals the following variation:

On page F 1, last paragraph, the PRAVDA version adds the following paragraphs:

"He noted as positive the fact that the discussion taking place in the country is concentrating increasingly clearly on the chief task defined by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

"This chief task consists in getting the country out of a complex situation, consolidating all political forces, achieving economic stability and restoring a normal labor rhythm."

The president of the Supreme Council emphasized in conclusion that war veterans and members of the Polish resistance movement have done a great deal for socialist Poland and made a great contribution to the country's postwar history. They will continue to do everything for People's Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON START OF PARTY STUDY YEAR

LD250849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and the general headline "Today's News": "The Party Study Year Has Begun"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov--The party study year has begun in the PZPR's voivodship organizations. Reporting on this, TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, stresses that the communists' study is an important element in forming and improving the work of the party aktiv.

In the study programs, the newspaper notes, a significant place is allotted to such issues as socialist democracy and problems of the trade union movement, the Leninist norms of party life, internationalism and patriotism--the principles of the PZPR's activity. A most important section included in the program for all voivodship party organizations, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, is the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the tasks which arise from them for every party member.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KISELEV MEETING WITH KUBADINSKI

LD241205 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Meeting in the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A Bulgarian National Assembly delegation headed by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of Fatherland Front, had a meeting in the Belorussian CP Central Committee on 14 November.

The guests were given a cordial and fraternal welcome by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

A warm, friendly talk took place. The Bulgarian comrades were briefed on how communists and all working people in our republic are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and on the tasks being resolved by party organizations in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the provisions and instructions set out in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the talk the unfading significance of the constantly strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and the all-round, close cooperation between the USSR and Bulgarian and the CPSU and the BCP in the cause of developing the two countries' economies, science and culture was stressed. In this respect the important role of the direct ties and exchange of experience in communist and socialist building which are developing between the Belorussian SSR and Bulgaria was noted.

T.Ya. Kiselev wished the fraternal Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity and new successes in labor for the sake of the motherland and for a fitting greeting for the 12th BCP Congress.

Pencho Kubadinski expressed deep gratitude for the cordial greeting and the opportunity to familiarize himself with the experience of party work and the activity of the soviets in Belorussia, as well as with the life of labor collectives. Much that is new has appeared in Belorussia during the 4 years since the visit to your republic by Todor Zhivkov, whom I accompanied, he noted.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation spoke of the problems on whose resolution Bulgarian communists and all the working people of the People's Bulgaria are currently working in preparation for the 12th BCP Congress. He wished Belorussia's working people new achievements in communist building.

Taking part in the talk were I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.I. Brovnikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I.S. Gustov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and other officials.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNIONS AIM TO 'CONSOLIDATE OUR SYSTEM'

LD250855 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 3

[First dispatch by new correspondent Nikolay Yugov: "Rhythm of Working Hungary"]

[Excerpt] Budapest, Nov--During these November days you particularly feel the intense rhythm of social, political and economic life in Hungary.

The government recently had a meeting with the trade unions' leadership, at which the directives of the Sixth 5-Year Plan were discussed. The meeting was of a businesslike, creative and principled nature. The trade unions submitted a whole series of amendments to the new 5-year plan directives, which were adopted. They proposed, in particular, increasing the volume of capital investments in housing construction and recommended that the government pay more attention to ensuring necessary conditions for a continuous production process and extend the application of the principles of material interest.

In speaking of the trade unions' activities it is necessary to emphasize, above all, their exceptional activeness in building the new society. There is probably no sphere in which the trade unions do not participate. Evaluating the Hungarian trade unions' activities, Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, emphasized at the recent Hungarian National Assembly session that Hungary's trade unions are the fundamental mainstay of the peoples' power. A good illustration of these words can be provided by the debates which developed at the congresses of Hungarian trade unions held in Budapest. I attended one of them--the congress of the construction workers' trade union, which is approximately 150 years old.

An atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, criticism and self-criticism reigned in the hall. The delegates' speeches were clear, precise and specific. The speakers touched on important aspects of the country's social life. In an interval between sessions I made the acquaintance of one of the delegates--Hina Istvan, construction worker, member of a socialist labor team and trade union organizer of a construction trust in the city of Gyor. Hina is about 30 years old and a mother of two children, and her husband is also a construction worker.

In her speech at the congress Hina spoke about problems in the socialist labor teams' competition and about the results of work using N. Zlobin's method of Hungarian construction projects. She spoke ardently and with emotion, thereby winning the approval of the whole hall.

"There was nothing special in my speech," Hina said with embarrassment in answer to my request to say a few words. "What I said is not just my opinion. All the workers on our construction site speak like that. The socialist labor team movement is also 20 years old. It has grown apace during this time and yielded good results. There are now more than 200,000 socialist labor teams in the country. The high pledges which the teams adopted now accord in practice with the norms of ordinary working life. What is needed now is new, higher criteria by which to assess our work. And these criteria must, above all, assist the fulfillment of production plans and, of course, contribute to the worker's high spiritual growth."

"Yes, our people have grown," Comrade S. Jakab, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, remarked in conversation with us. "They delve more than before into all questions of life, criticize blunders in the economic and cultural spheres and criticize those leaders who fear responsibility and put off resolving urgent issues. This criticism is not directed against our system; on the contrary, it is aimed at consolidating the achievements of socialist building and at strengthening our people's power."

The congress of one of Hungary's largest trade unions--the trade union of metallurgists and power industry workers, which numbers approximately 800,000 members in its ranks--has just ended. It was the last of the trade union congresses and concluded the report-and-election campaign in Hungary.

The country's working people have perceived the decisions of the recent MSZMP Central Committee plenum as a long-term program of their activity. Fully supporting the plenum decisions, the republic's trade unions will continue effectively to promote the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and the further strengthening of Hungary's economic potential.

DEMICHEV RETURNS FROM CULTURE VISIT TO CSSR

LD221022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, returned to Moscow from Bratislava today. He had been heading a delegation representing Soviet culture and arts at a festival of Soviet culture in Czechoslovakia.

NATO LIFTING OF CONTROLS ON ARMS FOR PRC DENOUNCED

LD241035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 3

[A. Golts article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] As the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI has reported, the United States, Japan, the FRG and other Western countries belonging to the NATO Coordinating Committee for Export Control have decided to lift the restrictions on deliveries of offensive arms to China.

So Beijing has succeeded in obtaining permission to acquire sophisticated weapons and combat hardware from capitalist countries, including U.S.-manufactured fighters, fighter-bombers and antisubmarine aircraft.

Quite recently, when the American administration took the step of concluding an agreement with Beijing on exports of American military hardware and technology, the world public was reassured that it was a question only of "defensive" weapons, or so-called "dual purpose" hardware. But at the same time reports leaked to the press to the effect that during talks with top Pentagon officials the Chinese side presented an extensive new list of requests for military hardware of an offensive nature.

The decision of the NATO Coordinating Committee for Export Control shows that the United States has decided to grant its new Beijing "friends" that "request" too. The ink was hardly dry on the export licenses from the State Department, which granted American firms permission to deliver helicopters, electronic equipment, and military transport aircraft to China, when the U.S. authorities set about seeking means of supplying Beijing also with the combat hardware it was so eager for.

The NATO coordinating committee's decision now gives a "green light" for deliveries of modern American military hardware to China through the countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc.

Nor is any secret made of the fact that this preparation of large-scale deliveries of sophisticated combat hardware and arms to China has a quite definite political significance. The well-informed CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted: "American officials stress that they and China are 'friends, not allies,' from which the conclusion can be drawn that if the Russians do not start behaving suitably (that is, if the USSR does not yield to U.S. pressure--A.G.), the Americans will take the final decisive step toward creating a full alliance."

The Beijing leaders, intimidating Western Europe with the "Soviet threat" and constantly harping on the West's imaginary "defenselessness" against the USSR, are fond of talking about detente in Europe as a kind of modern version of France's and Britain's "Munich policy" on the eve of World War II. And our country is blasphemously compared to fascist Germany. In his recent interview for Italian journalist Fallaci, Deng Xiaoping reproached European leaders for "cowardice" and "concessions to the USSR."

But if it is a question of looking for historical parallels and comparing the Western powers' policy in the thirties with the present policy course of certain capitalist countries, the dangerous "spirit of Munich" is characteristic of their relations with China. After all, Chamberlain and Churchill were guided precisely by the desire to arm the aggressor and cause a clash between it and the Soviet Union.

Times have changed, but to all appearances some people in the West build their calculations on the basis that you can pressure the USSR by arming China. The Beijing hegemocrats are taking advantage of this by extorting more and more weapons deliveries.

China's military buildup is arousing justifiable concern in many countries. Thus, commenting on the NATO coordinating committee's decision, the prominent Japanese expert on international affairs, Prof (Minzo) Nakasima, stressed that if military ties between China, the United States and Japan develop in that direction, it will create a real threat to security not only in the Far East, but throughout the world. And it is hard to agree with that.

KUZNETSOV CITES PLANS FOR BUILDUP, ARMS SALES TO CHINA

LD250202 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group recently held in Brussels its first session since the U.S. presidential elections. And now this comment on the session from our news analyst, Nikolay Kuznetsov:

Defense Secretary Harold Brown informed his colleagues about tests of American cruise and medium-range ballistic missiles that should become a major element of the new American nuclear strategy. He urged his European allies to speed up the preparation of sites for the deployment of the missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, Italy, Holland and Belgium. Besides, Harold Brown insisted that all NATO countries must act by all means on the decision of the NATO Council about increasing their military spending by 3 percent a year despite any financial difficulties.

On American initiative, another NATO body, the Military Planning Committee, also held a session in Brussels. According to information that has leaked into the press, the session dealt with an expansion of the NATO infrastructure--that is, the creation of new airfields, highways, arms and ammunition depots and an expansion of the geographic sphere of NATO's operation. In order to have a possibility to send squadrons of aircraft carriers and landing craft to any part of the world to establish order, as it is claimed, without waiting for special permission from each West European government, Washington intends to put together a multinational NATO naval force. The allies are given in this case the role of a covering flank. The Persian Gulf is already turning into a testing ground for such a force. The American naval armada there has already been joined by warships of some other Western countries, including Britain. The United States is now trying to get approval for a permanent presence of a Western force in the Persian Gulf zone and to make it a multinational one through an official NATO decision.

There was one more disturbing fact in view of the meetings of NATO defense ministers in Brussels. The NATO Coordinating Committee for Export Control decided to exclude China from the list of countries to which supplies of military hardware are banned. Neither Washington nor London are apparently bothered by the fact that this decision opens the NATO arsenals to the leaders of a state which calls for active preparations for a third world war and which believes this war is inevitable. Notably, the public in many of America's NATO allies realizes the danger of the course for a continued arms race and worsening of international tensions. Besides, these countries cannot meet all of Washington's demands for economic reasons as well. Even Federal Germany, the wealthiest West European NATO country, is unable to increase its military spending by 3 percent a year. As for Italy, Belgium and Holland, which are facing serious economic difficulties, they intend to cut down their military budgets. Only the British Tories are doing their best to keep up their program of a military buildup.

It is difficult to say to what degree the leaders of the West European NATO countries are ready to support Washington's plans, but it is apparent that besides the political and economic matters the governments of these countries have to content with the growing resistance of the European public that stands up for its interests, for the interests of peace which cannot be promoted by an arms buildup.

SCHMIDT REMARKS ON FRG-SOVIET RELATIONS CITED

LD241328 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS--FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking at the Bundestag's meeting today, made a governmental statement on questions of foreign and home policy of the new cabinet, formed after the October 5 parliamentary elections.

Speaking of the foreign policy course of the country, he pointed out that the policy of the coalition government, which shapes the relations with European socialist countries, has become a substantial element of East-West relations.

Helmut Schmidt emphasized that the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union "are determined by the readiness for long-term cooperation". In this connection he pointed to the importance of Soviet-West German documents, signed in the course of the negotiations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in 1978 in Bonn and in 1980 in Moscow.

Expressed in the governmental statement was also the readiness of the coalition cabinet to continue the political course aimed at strengthening goodneighbourly relations with other countries. Peace should be consolidated through carrying out an appropriate policy in the sphere of limitation of armaments and cooperation, said Helmut Schmidt. There can be no durable peace without the equilibrium of forces.

The FRG's allegiance to the policy of NATO and the European Economic Community, and also alliance with the United States was also expressed in the chancellor's statement.

CPSU CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS WEST BERLIN

LD240943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

Text] A delegation of CPSU cultural workers made up of I.I. Antonovich, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Culture Department (delegation leader); Yu.K. Korolev, secretary of the USSR Artists Union Board and director of the Tretyakov State Gallery; and D. Yu. Banionis, USSR people's artist and actor in the Lithuanian SSR's Panevezhis Theater, left Moscow 10 November for West Berlin at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Board for an exchange of work experience.

IRAQI, IRANIAN SOURCES CITED ON GULF WAR

LD241440 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov, TASS--According to a report of the High Military Command of Iraq, in the northern section of the front the Iraqi side beat off an Iranian attack, inflicting substantial losses upon the Iranian side.

The Iraqi aviation raided Iranian positions in the area of Sumar. Six Iranian tanks, an armoured personnel carrier, two missile launchers, two artillery pieces and eight lorries were destroyed in the past 24 hours it is said in the communique.

It is reported that units of the Iraqi people's army are being transferred from the Babil Province to participate in combat actions.

Tehran, 24 Nov, TASS--Iranian aviation bombarded north-western areas of Iraq. A chemical complex, an electric power station and a cement factory were destroyed in the area of the frontier with Syria and Turkey, Radio Tehran reported.

It is also reported that an Iraqi attempt to develop the attack to capture the highway that runs to Ahvaz was foiled near Susangerd, significant losses were inflicted upon the Iraqi tank brigade, which was engaged in the fighting.

There are destructions, and fires began again at the oil refinery in Abadan as a result of bombardment by the Iraqi artillery.

Baghdad, 24 Nov, TASS--President of Iraq Saddam Husayn has received a special envoy of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, former Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme. During the meeting, according to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, the sides considered "U.N. efforts to bring about a peaceful, fair settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict." Olof Palme also had a meeting with member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz.

RAFSANJANI CALLS FOR UNITED RESISTANCE FRONT

LD241802 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 24 Nov, TASS--President of the Iranian parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has arrived in the Syrian capital, made a speech at a session of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic, in which he explained Iran's position on a number of international issues.

The head of the Iranian parliament spoke out in support of the struggle of Arab countries against the Zionist aggression, for the liberation of Arab territories occupied by Israel. He also spoke out for the establishment of close contacts between Iran and Arab countries. Hashemi Rafsanjani has also stated that Iran would help the countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the cause of liberating Arab lands. He gave a high appraisal to the policy pursued by Syria headed by its President Hafiz al-Asad.

Tehran, 24 Nov, TASS--In connection with the visit of the President of the Iranian parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani to countries-members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation the Tehran radio broadcast a comment to the effect that the time has come to form a united front of resistance to the common enemy--Zionism and imperialism. First steps in the creation of such a front with Iran's participation have already been taken. Of great importance in the process must be the urgent contacts between the leaders of Iran and the states-members of the Arab Front of Steadfastness, the comment says.

WESTERN 'HYPOCRITICAL' POLICY TOWARD S. AFRICA VIEWED

LD250146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Pieter Botha, prime minister of the racist government of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] is threatening to harden policy from a position of strength. Our southern African correspondent, Viktor Anikin, reports from Maputo:

[Begin recording] Speaking to foreign journalists in Pretoria, Botha declared that the RSA could survive any sanctions directed against it, because South Africa has previous experience in this regard. As proof of this, the head of the apartheid regime cited the fact that, in spite of the embargo on arms supplies imposed by the United Nations in 1977, the RSA now exports modern arms itself. This, Botha emphasized, enables his country to face new sanctions from a position of strength.

It is not difficult to see that this statement by the RSA prime minister was dictated, on the one hand, by a decision to try to blackmail the world community, which is protesting against the inhuman apartheid in the RSA, and, on the other, by the cynicism and impudence typical of its leaders. It is also not hard to trace what these attitudes are based on--first and foremost, on years of criminal cooperation between the imperialist powers of the West and the RSA in the most diverse fields. [Words indistinct] is the role given to the RSA by Western politicians and military strategists in their plans for the struggle against the national liberation movement of the African Continent.

The plans of the NATO leaders to include the RSA and Namibia in a new militarist organization called the South Atlantic treaty have sinister outlines. Despite the UN embargo on arms trading with the RSA, the Western countries continue to supply weapons to the apartheid regime. Direct and indirect capital investment by American monopolies in the RSA's military industry are increasing by 9 percent annually. It is also no secret that, with the connivance of the imperialist states, the RSA has gained access to nuclear technology, and this presents an immense danger to the cause of peace and security.

The West is pursuing a hypocritical policy with relation to the RSA. On the one hand it is voting in the United Nations for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, and on the other is helping to strengthen the apartheid regime. It is precisely such a policy which is enabling the South African racists to use threats and to defy the international public. [end recording]

STATEMENTS CITED ON BOTHA MEETING WITH NATO'S LUNS

LD241238 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 24 Nov, TASS--The recent visit of South Africa's Foreign Minister Pieter Botha to Western Europe and his meeting with NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns testify to a broad conspiracy against the Namibian people. This is said in a statement of the National Executive Committee of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), that has been distributed here.

Pretoria's and NATO strategists' course of expanding military, specifically nuclear cooperation, the secret agreement on South Africa's putting the Walvis Bay base at the disposal of the NATO navy are bound to strengthen the positions of the South African regime. This is a direct challenge to the world public opinion, it is noted in the statement.

SWAPO denounces the racists' manoeuvres aimed at frustrating the negotiations on the earliest implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Namibia, it is stressed in the document. SWAPO categorically turns down the so-called "conference with the participation of all sides concerned", in which, as its organizers plan, the puppet authorities, illegally formed in Namibia by the racists, are to participate.

Havana, 24 Nov, TASS--The negotiations of NATO Secretary General Luns with Foreign Minister of the racist Republic of South Africa Botha convincingly point to the existence of close military cooperation between the countries--members of the North Atlantic bloc and the Pretoria regime, stresses a statement of the Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty of peoples, that has been forwarded to the World Peace Council.

The document contains a resolute protest against the recent visit of the South African premier to Western Europe. The Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty of peoples, it is noted in the statement, calls upon the World Peace Council to urge all progressive democratic organizations, the governments of all states to denounce that military alliance, dangerous to the cause of peace and detente.

SITUATION REPORTED CALM IN REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

LD242258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Boris Parkhomenko tells of the situation in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, where a coup d'etat took place on 14 November:

It is now calm in the capital of Guinea-Bissau, the curfew has been cancelled. State institutions and enterprises are working, the shops are open, there is plenty of traffic in the streets. Reports are coming in from remote parts of the country that most of the population support the 14 November movement. In analyzing the preceding events, it must be said that recently the political situation inside the country has been extremely complex. At a recent routine session of the National Assembly there were heated debates about the adoption of a new constitution. There were particularly acute disagreements about an article decreeing a great concentration of power in the hands of the president. The public was also highly critical of the growing destabilization of the national economy and the low standard of living of most of the country's population.

CHAD FIGHTING CONTINUES, FOREIGN INTERFERENCE CLAIMED

LD241421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov p 5

[TASS report: "Increase in Interference"]

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Nov--Readiness to take part in talks about a peace settlement and a cease-fire in Chad has been expressed by Goukouni Queddei, head of the Transitional Government of National Unity at a meeting with a special OAU delegation visiting Ndjamena.

According to recent reports, fighting is continuing in Chad. Forces of the Transitional Provisional Government of National Unity are pressing units of former Minister of State for National Defense Hissein Habre. The prolongation of armed conflict, as statements by the country's leaders show, is leading to intensified interference by international reaction in Chad's internal affairs.

Acyl Ahamet Aghbach, the country's minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has sharply censured this foreign interference. In a statement issued in Paris, he assessed the position of a U.S. State Department spokesman concerning the situation in Chad as an action hostile to the lawful Government of Chad and its people. The minister emphasized that the U.S. State Department's statement is aimed at intensifying the split in the country and represents obvious interference in our internal affairs.

The periodical MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL, published in London, draws attention to increased activity by France, which is attempting to preserve its position in the former colonies in the Sahel zone and to derive benefit from Chad's strategic position.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

LD082242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Nov (TASS)--The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the 13th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party and wished them success in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

In difficult conditions caused by the intrigues of reaction and imperialist circles, the greetings notes, the communists of Colombia consistently come out in defense of the vital interests of the working class, of all working people, for the democratic rights of the people, for the unity of the trade union movement and of all progressive forces of the country.

"Soviet communists highly evaluate the internationalism of the communists of Colombia, their great contribution to the development of friendly relations between the Colombian and Soviet peoples, to the cause of struggle against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and their accomplices, including the Beijing hegemonists, in defense of the peace and security of the peoples," the telegram says.

"The Colombian Communist Party, which occupies an eminent position in the Latin American communist and national liberation movement, consistently comes out for the Marxist-Lenin cohesion of the communist movement, resolutely supports revolutionary Cuba and Nicaragua, actively participates in the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other countries of the continent struggling against military-dictatorial regimes, for freedom and democratic rights," the greeting notes.

GILASHVILI-LED DELEGATION MEETS COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

LD221324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (TASS)--The president of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay, has received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, led by P.G. Gilashvili, which is here on an official visit. The head of the Soviet delegation handed the president of Colombia a message from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.I. Brezhnev. The Colombian president expressed his gratitude and noted that the message from L.I. Brezhnev was yet further testimony to the further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

During the conversation that took place between the head of the Soviet delegation and the Colombian president a coincidence of the positions of the two countries was noted on the necessity to step up the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension.

On the same day the Soviet delegation, accompanied by the chairmen of the Senate and the chamber of Representatives Jose Ignacio Diaz Grandos, and Hernando Turbay Turbay, visited the Colombian Congress. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies took part in the work of the Congress, the supreme legislature of the country. In his speech to the Colombian parliamentarians the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to them cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in work from the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L.I. Brezhnev, and from the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE AT KIEV ARSENAL PLANT

AU211807 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[RATAU-attributed report on speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 15 November party accountability and election conference at the Lenin arsenal plant in Kiev--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: The party organization at the order-decorated arsenal plant is summing up today the results of its work in the past 2 years and drawing up plans for the future. The party committee's report and speeches have shown how strictly the communists assessed achievements and in what a principled way they revealed the occurring shortcomings and omissions, unutilized reserves and possibilities. This is a correct, party-like attitude. This is characteristic of our party's entire present accountability and election campaign. A campaign that is taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm aroused by preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE EVIDENCE THAT COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC WARMLY APPROVE AND UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT OUR PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AND THE MULTIFORM, FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OF ITS POLITBURO WITH COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD.

All of you have undoubtedly carefully familiarized yourselves with the decisions and materials of the recent October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, as well as of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the republic's Supreme Soviet session. The principled theses, conclusions and tasks involving the vital issues of the country's socioeconomic development, set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his speech at the plenum, are permeated with solicitude for the people's prosperity and reflect the party's preconference platform.

The documents and materials that have been published comprehensively reveal what important changes have taken place in the 10th 5-year period in all national economic branches. We possess a powerful economic and scientific-technical basis and a reliable defense potential. Industry is developing dynamically and steadily. Important steps have been taken to consolidate the material-technical basis of agriculture. It is also important to note that the measures envisaged in the 5-year social program are being successfully implemented. In a word, a great deal has been done.

At the same time, as you know, well-known difficulties, including many objective ones, have emerged in fulfilling the 5-year plan. They are primarily the 1975, 1979 and particularly 1980 weather conditions that were extremely unfavorable for agriculture which have affected the work of industry and the supplies of foodstuffs to the population. Conditions for the extraction of oil, coal and so forth have become more complex, and the main oil extraction regions have shifted to the east of the country. It is only natural that all this would have brought about the need for introducing certain corrections to our plans.

But something else should also be clear--and this is what we emphasize mainly--that many of our difficulties and deficiencies take root in economic shortcomings, that is, in what once was called causes of a subjective nature. What I mean are the cases of poor organization, occasionally even irresponsibility, breaches of labor and technological discipline. This was noted at your party accountability and election meetings, in shops and at today's conference.

GUIDED BY THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE OCTOBER 1980 PLENUM AND COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTIONS, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE REPUBLIC'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND LABOR COLLECTIVES ARE DISCOVERING RESERVES, CAREFULLY ANALYZING THE CAUSES OF OCCURRING BOTTLENECKS AND STUDYING WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM AND TO ATTAIN HIGH END RESULTS IN ALL NATIONAL ECONOMIC BRANCHES.

What the arsenal laborers have done in the past 2 years and in the 5-year period as a whole was tackled in detail in the party committee's report and, apparently, there is no need to repeat it. Let me say only one thing: The results of your work, reflected in a concentrated way in the championship firmly kept by you in all-union socialist competitions, are arousing the feelings of satisfaction among all of us.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on dealing with THE COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Our people and all of progressive mankind recently commemorated the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In those 63 years the world has changed a great deal. Mankind has found in our Soviet state and in the worldwide system of socialism a reliable bulwark in the struggle against aggressive wars, for a peaceful and brilliant future. Faithful to Lenin's heritage, our party is steadily pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, opposing aggression and the arms race, and advocating a lasting peace and the security of peoples. Owing to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, detente has become a political reality.

However, as you know, in recent years the aggressive NATO circles, primarily the United States, have embarked on the path of undermining detente and of impelling militant anti-Sovietism; they have again presented their open claims to the role of a world gendarme, trying to win at least a transitional military superiority over us. Another step increasing the threat of a nuclear missile war was the adoption of the so-called "new nuclear strategy" in the United States and the striving to aggravate even more the conflict situations in various explosive parts of the world. The rapprochement between the Beijing leadership and the most reactionary Western forces has been continuing, and there is evidence of attempts to also extend that rapprochement to the military sphere.

It is evident to everybody that the point of the foreign political attack, unprecedented in its scope, launched by imperialists and their assistants has been aimed at the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the party and the government were doing their best to insure our country's reliable defense capability. The armed forces possess everything they need to rebuff any aggressor and to reliably defend the interests of our state, our allies and friends.

As is proper of a big power, our Leninist policy has always been remarkable for its consistency, firmness, composure, self-control and high degree of responsibility for the preservation of peace. Our party proceeds from the deep and realistic conviction that detente can be defended, although it is now undergoing a serious trial.

THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE TRACED BY THE 24TH AND 25TH PARTY CONGRESSES WILL ALSO BE CONSISTENTLY AND STEADILY PURSUED BY US IN THE FUTURE

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said: We have many important and difficult tasks ahead. All communists must be always perfectly aware of and always bear in mind their responsibility for the matter entrusted. The decisions of the present conference, aimed at improving party organizational and ideological work and at raising production efficiency, will undoubtedly help them in this respect.

Socialist competition has developed all over the country to prefulfill the plans for the present 5-year period and for the first quarter of the next year, and in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

TO INSURE THAT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIRECTIVES ARE IMPLEMENTED, THAT THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS AND TASKS ARE FULFILLED AND THAT THE SITUATION AT INDIVIDUAL SECTORS IMPROVES IN THE SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE--THIS MEANS TO PASS THE TEST OF MATURITY.

I wish you and all the association's laborers new great successes for the benefit of our beloved motherland.

III. 25 Nov 80

R 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

UKRAINIAN SSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RETIRES

AU241148 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade G.G. Shevel of the duties of Ukrainian SSR minister of foreign affairs in connection with his retirement on pension.

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET MEETING

LD242304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The session of the Leningrad City Soviet today discussed the progress of fulfilling the plan of comprehensive economic and social development of the city in the current year, as well as the plan for 1981. The industrial production increase this year will be worth more than R460 million compared with last year. Goods to the value of R160 million will be produced over and above plan.

Taking part in the session of the city soviet was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

BELORUSSIAN RURAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RELIEVED OF DUTIES

WA250800 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet decree on the Belorussian SSR minister of rural construction]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To relieve Comrade V.D. Danilenko from his duties as the Belorussian SSR minister of rural construction in connection with his transfer to other work.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Minsk, 28 October 1980

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY, PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD241615 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM: "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 22d Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 11 November.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization in successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and ensuring the Georgian SSR's further economic and social development in the new economic year in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Participating in the subsequent debate were: V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom; V.M. Goncharov, fitter-mechanic at the Tbilisi Elektrozostroitel Production Association; E.E. Kapba, first secretary of the Gagra Gorkom; I.G. Gverdtseteli, vice president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Georgian SSR Committee for Science and Technology; [paragraph continues]

N.A. Odishvili, second secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; R.N. Tevzadze, general director of the Gruzneft Association; N.D. Rukhadze, first secretary of the Kutaisi Gorkom; V.A. Pateishvili, manager of the Georgian republic office of the USSR Gosbank; M.A. Aslanikashvili, first secretary of the Zestafonskiy Raykom; N.A. Laknya, chairman of the republic committee of the textile and light industry workers trade union; O.A. Khristianov, first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Raykom; G.D. Gabuniya, chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom; Sh. A. Karaulashvili, first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroyiski Raykom.

Reports on certain questions of the draft Georgian SSR state economic and social development plan and Georgian SSR state budget for 1981 were delivered by D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, and P.A. Ananiashvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance.

The plenum heard a report by S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, on the course of the report-and-election campaign in the republic's party organizations.

Reports on the response to the criticisms and suggestions made by communists in primary party organizations with regard to ministries and departments during the reports and elections were delivered by: V.I. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Davitsashvili, Georgian SSR minister of motor transportation; N.G. Vashadze, Georgian SSR minister of housing and municipal services; V.A. Sobolev, Georgian SSR minister of consumer services; V.I. Kobakhidze, Georgian SSR minister of communications.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions.

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum approved, in the main, the draft Georgian SSR state economic and social development plan and republic state budget for 1981 and recommended submitting them for discussion at the next Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

Then the plenum discussed organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade V.M. Khintba from his post as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department in connection with his enrollment at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The plenum confirmed Comrade O.Sh. Kadzhaya as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, releasing him from his duties as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee General Department.

Comrade L.I. Mgaloblishvili was confirmed as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee General Department.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS OPENING OF KAZAKH SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD241355 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began in the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet session hall in Alma-Ata on 12 November 1980. Comrades D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkin, N.A. Nazarbayev and Yu.N. Trofimov, members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau, were warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests. The second session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet continues.

KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CPSU OCTOBER DECISIONS

LD241235 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The routine 15th plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee was held on 11 November 1980.

The plenum listened to and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, on "the republican party organization's tasks to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions stated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum."

The following spoke in the debate: Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of Karagandinskiy Obkom; T.B. Kuppayev, chairman of Kustanayskiy Oblispolkom; A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of Vostochno-Azakhstanskiy Obkom; N.A. Bolatbayev, chairman of Severno-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom; A.A. Askarov, first secretary of Chimbentskiy Obkom; B.V. Isayev, first secretary of Pavlodarskiy Obkom; N. Ye. Nizhnikov, first secretary of Arykbalskiy Raykom, Kokchetavskaya Oblast; T.A. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Trade Unions; M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; L.V. Kochetova, weaver at the Alma-Atinskiy cotton combine; M.S. Ivanov, Kazakh SSR minister of trade; M.S. Butenko, general director of the Tselinogradskiy anti-erosion equipment production association; and B.T. Nandanbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of the food industry.

The resolution adopted by the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech and pledged to be guided by them and to fulfill them unswervingly.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and the republic's draft state budget for 1981.

On that note the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum ended.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN PARTY PLENUM ON TASKS

LD241516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Vilnius today. Its participants discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks faced by the republican party organization in connection with its decisions. A report was delivered by Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The plenum discussed and totally approved the republic's state economic and social development plan and budget for 1981. Both of them have been submitted for discussion at the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet session which begins tomorrow.

TURKMEN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 6 NOVEMBER

LD240953 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 6 November, 1980, front-pages Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees appointing "Comrade Georgiy Sergeyevich Mishchenko as first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers," and appointing "Comrade Nury Orazmukhamedov as deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers."

ENERGY FUTURE: ALTERNATIVE FORMS, CONSERVATION

LD241625 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[N. Gogol interview with Academician N. Dollezhal under the rubric "Science Questing: The Power Industry: The Future"]

[Text] Energy is called the bread of industry. The power industry's importance in any society's life can scarcely be exaggerated. Speaking about the power industry's current tasks, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum that "at the same time it is precisely now, when we are framing the 5-year plan, that we must give serious thought to the future."

We asked the well-known Soviet scientist, Hero of Socialist Labor and Lenin Prize winner Academician Nikolay Antonovich Dollezhal to talk about the opportunities which science affords in this sphere and about the power industry's development prospects.

[Dollezhal] The efficiency (coefficient of efficiency) of all power stations currently operating, both thermal and nuclear, is not more than 40 percent. The other 60 percent of the energy is allowed to disperse unused in the atmosphere. It is not difficult to imagine the saving which could be made if the coefficient of efficiency could be increased countrywide if only to 55-60 percent!

Yet modern science already makes it possible to achieve this level of efficiency from thermal power station's turbines. I am referring to magnetohydrodynamic installations (MHD generators). Quite a lot has already been written about this method. Let me just remind you that instead of superheated steam, whose temperature does not exceed 600 degrees centigrade, MHD generators make it possible to use a stream of gas heated to 2,500-2,000 degrees. In this way the fuel heat utilization coefficient is also increased. It is essential that during the next few years every effort be made to ensure the widest spread of MHD power stations already operating under experimental conditions.

[Question] Forecasts such as "jetliners will give away to airships," "steamships will be replaced by sailboats and frigates," and "the bicycle will become the main mode of road transport" have been appearing increasingly frequently in the press recently. What is this--a new twist in the development of civilization or possibly an echo of the "energy crisis"?

[Answer] It is not difficult to see the reasons for such forecasting. Simply stated, whereas substituting nuclear fuel for oil and gas in industry presents no particular difficulties, everything is much more difficult when it comes to transport. After all, you cannot fit an automobile or a motorcycle with a nuclear engine, can you? At any rate, there is no prospect of engineers offering that kind of solution in the immediate future.

What is to be done? In principle there is nothing reprehensible about the fact that modern engineers are trying to discover new potential in old technical designs. Let me give you an example. Seventy years ago there were tens of thousands of windmills in Russia milling the bulk of a large agrarian country's harvest. With the advent of power stations windmills began to disappear rapidly, having lost their previous importance.

Designers are now developing installations to enable "free" energy from air currents to be utilized with maximum efficiency. What sort of installations are they? Why, they are the self-same windmills incorporating the achievements of modern engineering. Experts calculate that in time wind-powered installations could run close to nuclear power stations in terms of cost per kilowatt of power. This kind of "return to the past" is to be welcomed.

Speaking specifically, in my view airliners will continue to be petroleum-fuelled for a long time yet. All other transportation, including shipping, lends itself perfectly well to switching to coal (stocks of which are considerable), coal derivatives and electricity. I can clearly see the electric car, for example, as a means of private transportation. Its speed conforms with all current urban traffic regulations. The 100 km a day which can be covered in an electric car equals the motorist's average daily mileage.

[Question] The power industry of the future is usually spoken of as a complex of diverse energy resources--thermonuclear fusion, solar energy, wind power, mineral resources and so on. How do you account for such a wide choice?

[Answer] In recent years the view has evolved that the power industry cannot base itself on a single resource. In part this is a lesson taught by the difficulties currently related to the shortage of oil and oil derivatives. But at any stage in the development of civilization one or at most two energy sources are bound to play the dominant role.

Thus the decades ahead will be dominated by nuclear and coal energy. Oil, gas, geothermal, solar and wind energy will play a secondary role.

If we look far into the future obviously the correlation will have changed again. Thermonuclear stations will have come to the fore. The fuel resources for these stations are virtually inexhaustible.

As for "renewable" energy, its output will be totally dependent on the technical ingenuity of the solutions which future science will have to offer.

Take, for example, geothermal energy. It is known that there are huge stores of hot water only 5 km below us. But how can we raise them to the surface? There are already several geothermal stations working in our country (one of the first--the Pautskaya Geothermal Power Station--is in Kamchatka) but they are still very small in capacity.

There are regions where the solar energy could be highly effective (Central Asia, the Transcaucasus)--these are the regions with many sunny days. But such power stations are still poorly developed technically.

I am of the opinion that installations using waves or tides as energy for producing electricity will also be viable although the conditions for their economic feasibility are substantially worse than, for example, wind-powered installations--it is possible to name huge regions of our country's territory where winds blow most days of the year....

[Question] Quite recently I attended the trials of one of these installations in the Morkhotskiy Pass near Gelendzhik. It was an impressive sight. It is interesting to wonder how the wind power stations of the future will look--a huge cluster of giant rotating windmills?

[Answer] I think that wind power, like solar power, will nevertheless be developed in the future as power for individual use. Wind energy will hardly be the solution to global problems. But the individual house or group of houses supplied by a wind-powered installation, having received energy "autonomy" can provide a significant saving in electric power overall. This expedient is particularly acceptable in rural localities and remote regions....

[Question] So the prospects for the development of the power industry are extremely broad. But there are, for example, such facts as these: If power generation approaches one or two percent of the energy reaching the earth from the Sun it could cause overheating of the atmosphere and significant changes in the planet's climate. Does that mean that it will be necessary all the same to limit energy needs?

[Answer] In this situation various solutions are possible. Hence the use of MHD generators or similar installations would make it possible to reduce the amount of heat discharged into the environment, lessen the number of electric power stations and at the same time increase the level of energy provision for the population.

In the future, no doubt, other, no less effective developments will appear. For example, the use of solar power, wind power or some other "periodic" power connected with the construction of accumulators--electricity storage batteries. But such batteries are necessary in both the conventional and the nuclear power industry. It is very tempting to learn how to accumulate energy at night and then use it in the day and evening, when electricity consumption is particularly high. This would allow an appreciable cutback in the construction of new power stations. I would not be wrong in saying that at the present world technology is engaged in searching for such solutions.

But won't the necessity arise, generally speaking, of increasing the energy potential to infinity? Demographers predict with complete certainty, having reached 12 billion by the middle of the next century, the increase in world population will cease. In the final analysis each one of these 12 billion people will have everything that he needs.

[Question] Taking everything into account, with the development of the power industry it will be necessary to change some of our ideas about life. Probably it will be quite some time before the term "nuclear fuel" will be accepted as readily as "gasoline" or "kerosene"....

[Answer] In the history of mankind it has happened more than once that one apparently completely irreplaceable resource has successfully given way to another.

Let us take an example from the recent past. A few decades ago the power industry was basically fuelled by wood, and so was industry in general, in particular the metal industry. Today we have practically abandoned wood resources. And abandoned them painlessly. And so, I think there will be no problems with either nuclear or thermonuclear power.

While speaking about society's ideas about consumption I wish to mention another. The actual position in the power industry is such that the main reserve of energy lies not in increasing its production but in the more rational use of existing resources. Some are of the opinion that significantly less expenditure would be necessary to save 20 per cent of electric energy than to increase its production by 20 per cent. Today the struggle to save electric energy in business is not being conducted actively enough. But if you are even to look at the problem on the scale of your apartment it would be possible to find many gaps. If specialists were to calculate how much warmth escapes from the windows and doors of each apartment merely through the fault of the builders and planners, a very large number would be the result!

In concluding this talk about the prospects of the power industry, I wish to emphasize that our future begins with today. It is difficult to foresee all the discoveries which could radically change the development of society, in particular the power industry, even in the not too distant future. But taking into account the recognizable trends and constructing one's prognosis on the basis of comprehensive scientifically based predictions we must aim to bring our future as close as we can right now and open a wide path for it.

HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY ANSWER TO LABOR SHORTAGE

LD220950 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A wide discussion has begun in the Soviet press on the problem of the country's labor resources. The participants of the discussion include prominent experts in economics and demography as well as broad segments of the Soviet public, intellectuals, workers, farmers and students. In this program the problem will be examined by our observer, a writer on economic affairs.

He says statistics reveal that today the Soviet economy is short of about some 2 million workers. In the view of some participants in the discussion this is relatively not very much--involving less than 2 percent of the total number of jobs available. But all the persons taking part in the discussion are unanimous that in the coming decade, ending in 1990, the figure will grow. For instance, demographers expect a 4 percent increase in the labor force over that period, which is less than the average figure for the previous 10 years.

The situation will improve only in the 1990's. With the Soviet economy developing dynamically, its economic potential practically doubling every 15 years, the need for labor resources has always been a key issue. Currently, 94 percent of the Soviet Union's able-bodied population is engaged in the economy, and that's one of the highest indices in the world, and therefore in the years to come there can be only a rather insignificant increase in the labor force by bringing in people who don't hold jobs, mainly women busy in the household.

The main way to solve the problem to a considerable degree, if not in full, lies, in the view of sociologists and economists taking part in the discussion. In the past few years, for instance, up to 90 percent of the increase in the national income we've achieved precisely by increasing labor productivity. Enterprises are being modernized in the country more than ever and this is mainly taking place in the Soviet Union's European part, a traditionally industrial developed area. Here the construction of new enterprises has been reduced to a minimum and investments are channelled into reconstructing existing factories and mills which helps to release manpower.

There is a considerable reserve of manpower in a number of farming areas, particularly in the country's south where the high level of mechanization on the farms makes it possible to reduce the need for personnel in the countryside and use these people in industry instead. The Soviet economic experts and sociologists contend that by proceeding along this road it's quite possible to eliminate the shortage of manpower and that therefore the problem will not affect the growth of the country's economic potential in the coming decade.

MOSCOW FULFILLS 5-YEAR PLAN 50 DAYS EARLY

LD240944 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 24 Nov 80

["Moscow has Fulfilled its Five-Year Plan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS--Moscow industry has reached the production level planned for the end of the five-year plan 50 days ahead of schedule, writes MOSCOW NEWS. So in the time left to the end of both the year and the 10th Five-Year Plan, Moscow enterprises will turn out 26,000 automobiles, more than 100,000 electric motors, 450 digital-programmed machine tools, 120,000 TV sets, etc., over and above plan.

Moscow is correctly called the industrial heart of the country. With its 8,000,000 residents settled on about 900 sq km, Moscow's industrial production exceeds that of most industrialized states.

But this is not the only thing. Moscow is the pacesetter in dealing with the major social and economic tasks facing the entire country. Today the country's most important economic requirement is to intensify production by introducing scientific and technological achievements, to improve quality, and to increase production of items in the greatest demand.

Nine-tenths of Moscow industry's 20.5 percent production increase in the past five years came through higher labour productivity, i.e., without increasing the labour force.

Production of household goods rose by 40 percent, and of items corresponding to top world standards by 160 percent.

The 1,850 new kinds of machinery developed in Moscow over the past five years are extensively used both throughout the USSR and abroad. Products made in Moscow are exported to over 70 countries.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY CONSTRUCTION--The first deputy chief of the Glavvladivostokstroy, (Viktor Ivanovich Mukhin), has said that all construction workers could improve their work efforts. There are many shortcomings in the construction industry: Work and plan discipline is minimal, funds and resources allocated for projects are not being properly used and the number of projects left uncompleted is growing. The city of Vladivostok's construction work in particular is far behind any other city in the USSR. However, following an investigation of the situation, corrective action to step up engineering work is being taken to quickly solve the problem. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

MINERAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Turkmen geologists fulfilled the 5-year plan for increasing reserves of minerals. They have discovered 26 deposits over this period. These include energy materials, building materials, phosphates, sulphur, mineral and curative waters. The new Dauletabad gas deposit is not inferior in reserves to Shatlyk, which produces over 100 million cubic meters of gas per day. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 21 Nov 80 LD]

MARSHAL ALEKSEYEV DIES AT AGE 67; FUNERAL HELD

Obituary Signed

LD201047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed obituary of Signal Troops Marshal N.N. Alekseyev]

[Excerpts] Signal Troops Marshal Nikolay Nikolayevich Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR State Prize winner, died suddenly on 12 November 1980 in his 67th year.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Arkhipov, L.V. Smirnov, N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.I. Savinkin, I.D. Serbin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, G.V. Sredin, V.I. Varennikov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, A.I. Bukov, K.A. Trusov, A.I. Belov.

Funeral Service

LD241423 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Last Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 14 November the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces and workers of the capital saw off on his last journey Marshal of Signal Troops Nikolay Nikolayevich Alekseyev, USSR deputy minister of defense, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy and winner of the USSR State Prize.

At 1100 the Krasnoznamenny Hall was opened. Members of the commission for the organization of N.N. Alekseyev's funeral headed by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister, were the first to mount the mourning vigil. In sorrowful silence soldiers from the capital's garrison and workers of the capital passed by the coffin.

Funeral marches were played. Every 3 minutes the honor guard was changed. The mourning vigil by N.N. Alekseyev's coffin was kept by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshall of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy minister of defense; USSR deputy defense ministers Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate.

Marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers and veterans of the Great Patriotic War bade goodbye to Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev.

Standing in the honor guard were L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; members of delegations from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministers, A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and deputy ministers.

At 1300 to the sound of a funeral march the coffin with the body of the deceased was borne out of the Krasnoznamenny Hall. The funeral procession set off for the cemetery.

Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov opened the meeting at Novodevichiy Cemetery.

Present at the mourning meeting were: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other military leaders.

IMPROVED DISCIPLINE PRODUCT OF IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

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[Editorial: "Strengthening Discipline and Organization"]

[Excerpt] Analysis of the results of the training year shows: Where the level of military discipline is highest and all the troops' life and activity are organized in strict accordance with military regulations and are notable for their high level of organization, combat and political training tasks are resolved more successfully and constant combat readiness is maintained. In the course of preparing for the new training year it is important to analyze in depth what has been achieved and to adopt concrete measures to introduce everywhere the work experience of leading commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations in maintaining firm order and a healthy moral atmosphere in military collectives. We must strive to ensure that an atmosphere of high exactingness, efficiency and zeal is established in all subunits and units and on all ships. A whole range of measures in political, military, legal and moral education must be directed toward the resolution of these tasks.

Military discipline--that is a political and moral concept. It is based above all on servicemen's ideological convictions and on the collective's spiritual maturity. And that is why work to strengthen the observance of regulations must chiefly emphasize the ideological and political tempering of servicemen and the inculcation in them of a sense of social responsibility for the country's security and the defense of socialism. It is necessary constantly and purposefully to educate servicemen in a spirit of high moral fiber and political vigilance, loyalty to the revolutionary and combat traditions of earlier generations and boundless devotion to the Communist Party's cause and to the Soviet people. In this connection we should strive to improve the quality of educational measures and strengthen their influence on all categories of servicemen.

A decisive role in maintaining exemplary discipline is played by the commander combining military and political authority. The principle of sole command, which is implemented on a firm party basis, invests the Soviet commander with the rights of a plenipotentiary representative and agent of the Communist Party and Soviet state in the armed forces. The commander must constantly strive for the strict observance of Soviet laws, the demands of the military oath and military regulations, and is personally responsible for the constant combat capability and combat readiness of the subunit, unit or ship entrusted to him. Senior chiefs are called upon to inculcate an exacting approach on a day-to-day basis among commanders and to display concern for increasing the political maturity of officers, ensigns and warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers and their ability to set a personal example, and for improving their teaching skill.

The key issue in strengthening military discipline, it was stressed at the conference of leading army and navy command and political personnel, is the maintenance of exemplary regulation order, which is an effective means of educating personnel. Life itself shows convincingly that it is not enough merely to remind the serviceman that he must be disciplined and zealous; he must be placed in conditions of strict military order and regulation organization of combat training. Regulation order lies first and foremost in the exemplary execution of combat duty, garrison duty, guard duty, administrative duties within the unit, sea duty and depot maintenance duties and in the efficient organization of combat and political training. It is also the technically competent operation of combat hardware, the exact fulfillment of the order of the day and training plans and programs, and concern for personnel's life and leisure and for mass sports work.

As the results of the training year show, in some subunits constant concern has not been displayed for maintaining firm regulation order and for the efficient organization of the troops' duties. There are still instances of nonregulation relations among servicemen, distortions of disciplinary practice and the inefficient fulfillment of the order of the day and of guard duties and internal duties. We must not resign ourselves to a situation where individual officials embark on a path of window dressing, trying to gloss over existing shortcomings. Such omissions have been noted, for instance, in the separate repair and reconstruction battalion commanded by Capt Engr V. Bayev. But the commander, the staff and the party organization tolerated the unfortunate state of affairs in the subunit and slackened off educational work aimed at maintaining firm regulation order.

The strengthening of discipline requires the close unity of ideological and organizational activity on the part of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. Their joint efforts must be aimed at fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which stresses the need to step up the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is necessary to strive to ensure that military service becomes in effect in every unit and on every ship a school of labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship.

Army and navy servicemen, like all the country's working people, are filled with a patriotic desire to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner. The personnel of units and ships are making every effort to achieve new heights in military skill in the next training year. An important condition of these successes is a high level of discipline and organization and firm regulation order.